WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF
Natural Resources

PETER GOLDMARK
Commissioner of Public Lands

Memorandum

June 14, 2013

TO: Lindie Schmidt, Aquatic Easement Land Manager, John Evered, Habitat Stewardship Specialist Shoreline District

FROM: Abby Barnes, Outfall Planner

SUBJECT: Bremerton Outfall Review

The City of Bremerton (City) owns, operates, and maintains two wastewater treatment plants: West Plant and East CSO Treatment Plant. The West Plant is a secondary wastewater treatment plant that operates year round and treats wastewater from the entire City's sewer service area. During wet weather periods, the West Plant receives and treats combined sewage (sanitary sewage combined with storm water). The East Plant operates only during wet weather periods and treats combined sewage from east Bremerton. During wet weather periods, combined sewage from east Bremerton that exceeds the capacity of the conveyance system to the West Plant diverts to the East Plant.

Bremerton has two leases with the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for the location of the two outfall pipes from the City's East and West Wastewater Treatment Plants located on State-Owned Aquatic Land (SOAL). The City currently has a holdover lease, 20-009690, and is authorizing a new easement, 51-077352 for location of the East Plant outfall and a holdover lease, 20-009689, is also being updated to easement 51-077356 for the location of the West Plant outfall.

The City also has 15 Combined Sewer Outfalls (CSO) that allow for discharge of domestic wastewater as a result of overloading of the WWTPs during precipitation events. The following table is a list of the CSOs along with an estimated property owner. After a general review it seems that the majority of CSO outfalls listed below may be located on SOAL and appear to not have easements or leases with DNR. I encourage working with the City to also develop easement agreements for the 11 CSOs that are located on SOAL.

Outfall Number	Basin	Receiving Water Body	Location		Projected Property Owner
			Latitude	Longitude	
OF-1	Pine Road basin	Port Washington Narrows	47.581490	-122.636958	SOAL
OF-2	Stevens Canyon	Port Washington Narrows	47.580579	-122.635489	SOAL
OF-3	Cherry Avenue Basin	Port Washington Narrows	47.578031	-122.625189	SOAL
OF-4	East Park Basin	Port Washington Narrows	47.571662	-122.619867	SOAL
OF-6	Tracyton Beach	Port Washington Narrows	47.585558	-122.646475	SOAL

OF-7A	Trenton Avenue Basin	Port Washington Narrows/Port Orchard Bay	47.568998	-122.606821	Private
OF7B	Trenton Avenue Basin	Port Washington Narrows/Port Orchard Bay	47.568998	-122.606821	Private
OF-8	Anderson Cove	Port Washington Narrows	47.584747	-122.650852	SOAL
OF-9	Anderson Cove	Port Washington Narrows	47.580463	-122.645788	SOAL
OF-10	Anderson Cove	Port Washington Narrows	47.578889	-122.640556	SOAL
OF-11	Warren Avenue	Port Washington Narrows	47.578889	-122.639444	SOAL
OF-12	Anderson Cove	Port Washington Narrows	47.578611	-122.636389	SOAL
OF-13	Warren Avenue	Port Washington Narrows	47.578205	-122.630167	SOAL
OF-16	Pacific Avenue Basin	Sinclair Inlet	47.561667	-122.625278	Federal
OF-17	Callow Avenue	Sinclair Inlet	47.554167	-122.651111	Federal

Both of the City's outfalls and all CSO outfalls are covered under NPDES Permit #WA0029289. The City submits annual CSO reports that include CSO events, duration, and volume monitored for the year. In 2012 the City experienced one CSO event on October 31, 2012 and 6 CSO events on November 19, 2012 that resulted in an estimated 1,990,555 gallons of untreated sewage discharging into the Port Washington Narrows. Although the City has completed their 16-year CSO Reduction Program, the NPDES Permit still allows for overflow discharge through the 15 identified CSOs. State regulations (WAC 173-245) require communities with combined systems to reduce the frequency of untreated CSO discharges to no more than one discharge per year, on average.

The original lease agreements did not require sediment sampling near the location of the outfalls. After discussion with the DNR Sediment Quality Unit it has been suggested that baseline sediment sampling be performed. It is important for DNR to have an understanding of the quality of sediment located near the two WWTP Outfalls. Development of a sediment analysis plan prior to beginning sampling is recommended and should follow Department of Ecology's (Ecology) Sediment Sampling and Analysis Plan (publication # 03-09-043). DNR would like the sediment analysis plan to include sampling at the end of the pipes where discharge is occurring and a minimum of three grab samples in the discharge trajectory area. Sediment should be analyzed for the Sediment Management Standards (SMS) suite as well as Dioxins. A sediment sampling plan should be submitted to DNR for approval prior to project start. Sampling data should be provided to DNR and to Ecology through the Environmental Information Management (EIM) database process. EIM is a database containing data collected by the Ecology and affiliates such as local governments. An on-going sediment monitoring component is recommended to begin within 5-years of start-up date and future intervals determined by initial sampling results. DNR Sediment Quality Unit staff will need to review and approve the on-going monitoring plan prior to implementation.

cc: David Palazzi, Planning Program Supervisor